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MUCH IN LITTLE
BY
MRS ALLBUT.

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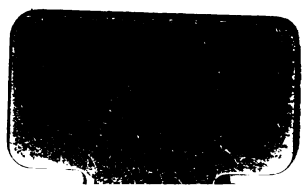

MUCH IN LITTLE:

A Compendium

OF

FACTS & INFORMATION.

FOR THE USE OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

BY

MRS. WM. ALLBUT.

LONDON:
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NOTICE.

THE following pages have been compiled simply to aid pupils in their progress, but not to supply the place of oral instruction, or to supersede class-books in ordinary use. It is recommended that the various sections should, in turn, be made familiar to the memory of young students by frequent repetition at stated and regular intervals. By this means, if steadily persevered in, the greater part of the contents may be permanently remembered.

All who have had experience in teaching must be aware of the irksomeness with which most young persons receive instruction, until their minds have begun to store up facts and the ideas connected with them, and of the awakened interest and intelligence exhibited by the same minds after such knowledge has been acquired.

The advantage of possessing, in a small compass, the more important names, dates, and facts which deserve to be fixed in the memory, is sufficiently obvious. Hitherto it has been necessary to consult various works, some of which are not readily accessible, in order to obtain the requisite information. To obviate this difficulty, the compiler has been induced to prepare this little book; and she trusts that her efforts, the result of much care and practical experience, may prove successful in abridging the labour of the teacher, and in rendering study more agreeable and beneficial to the pupil.

Rock Ferry, Cheshire,
February, 1859.

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MUCH IN LITTLE.

SECTION I.

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

THE FIVE BOOKS OF MOSES, CALLED "THE PENTATEUCH."

Genesis.
Exodus.
Leviticus.
Numbers.
Deuteronomy.

HISTORICAL BOOKS.

Joshua.
Judges.
Ruth.
1st Samuel.
2nd Samuel.
1st Kings.
2nd Kings.
1st Chronicles.
2nd Chronicles.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.
Esther.

POETICAL BOOKS.

Job.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.

PROPHETICAL BOOKS.

Isaiah.	Jonah.
Jeremiah.	Micah.
Lamentations.	Nahum.
Ezekiel.	Habakkuk.
Daniel.	Zephaniah.
Hosea.	Haggai.
Joel.	Zechariah.
Amos.	Malachi.
Obadiah.	

BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

FOUR GOSPELS.

Matthew.	Luke.
Mark.	John.

Acts of the Apostles.

EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL.

Romans.	1st Thessalonians.
1st Corinthians.	2nd Thessalonians.
2nd Corinthians.	1st Timothy.
Galatians.	2nd Timothy.
Ephesians.	Titus.
Philippians.	Philemon.
Colossians.	Hebrews.

GENERAL EPISTLES.

James.	2nd John.
1st Peter.	3rd John.
2nd Peter.	Jude.
1st John.	

Revelation, or the Apocalypse.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF CANAAN.

Hit'tites.	Per'izzites.
Gir'gashites.	Hi'vites.
Am'orites.	Jeb'usites.
Ca'naanites.	Sido'nians.

Philis'tines.

TWELVE TRIBES OF ISRAEL,

Named after the Sons of Jacob, whose Descendants were called Israelites.

SONS OF LEAH.

Reuben.	Judah.
Simeon.	Issachar.
Levi.	Zebulon.

SONS OF BILHAH.

Dan.	Napthali.

SONS OF ZILPAH.

Gad. | Asher.

SONS OF RACHEL.

Joseph. | Benjamin.

THE JUDGES.

Oth'niel.	Jeph'thah.
E'hud.	Ib'zan.
Deb'orah and Ba'rak.	E'lon.
Gid'eon.	Ab'don.
Abim'elech.	Sam'son.
To'la.	E li.
Ja'ir.	Sam'uel.

KINGS OF THE TWELVE TRIBES.

Saul. | David. | Solomon.

KINGS OF JUDAH.

Rehobo'am.	Jeho'ram.
Abi'jah.	Ahazi'ah.
A'sa.	Athali'ah.
Jehosh'aphat.	Jo'ash.

Amazi'ah.	A'mon.
Uzzi'ah.	Josi ah.
Jo'tham.	Jeho'ahaz.
A'haz.	Jehoi'akim.
Hezeki'ah.	Jehoi'achin.
Manas'seh.	Zedeki'ah.

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

Jerobo'am I.	Je'hu.
Na'dab.	Jeho'ahaz.
Ba'asha.	Jo'ash.
E'lah.	Jerobo'am II.
Zim'ri.	Zachari'ah.
Om'ri.	Shal'lum.
A'hab.	Men'ahem.
Ahazi'ah.	Pekahi'ah.
Jeho'ram.	Pe'kah.

Hoshe'a.

FOUR MAJOR PROPHETS.

Isai'ah.	Eze'kiel.
Jeremi'ah.	Dan'iel.

TWELVE MINOR PROPHETS.

Hose'a.	Na'hum.
Jo'el.	Hab'akkuk.
A'mos.	Zephani'ah.
Obadi'ah.	Hag'gai.
Jo'nah.	Zechari'ah.
Mi'cah.	Mal'achi.

THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

Peter.	James (the son of Alpheus).
James.	Simon Zelo'tes.
John.	Judas (brother of James).
Andrew.	Judas Iscariot (succeeded by Matthias).
Philip.	
Thomas.	
Bartholomew.	
Matthew.	

St. Paul, the great apostle of the Gentiles.

SEVEN DEACONS.

Ste'phen.	Nica'nor.
Phil'ip.	Ti'mon.
Proc'horus.	Par'menas.

Nic'olas.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA.

Eph'esus.
Smyr'na.
Per'gamos.
Thyati'ra.
Sar'dis.
Philadel'phia.
Laodice'a.

FEASTS OF THE JEWS.

Feast of the Passover—in Spring.
Feast of Pentecost—in Summer.
Feast of Tabernacles—in Autumn.
Feast of Trumpets.

HILLS OF JERUSALEM.

Mount Sion, on which stood the citadel, and the palace of David.
Mount Moriah, on which the Temple was built.
Mount Olivet, to which Jesus retired to pray.
Mount Calvary, on which He was crucified.

MONEYS MENTIONED IN SCRIPTURE.

The Shekel, or Piece of Silver, worth about	£0	2*s.*	6*d.*
The Penny, or Roman Denarius ...	0	0	7½

The Talent of Silver, about	... £350	0	0
The Talent of Gold, about	... 5,000	0	0

MEASURES OF LENGTH OR DISTANCE.

A Span	... 9 inches.
A Cubit ...	... 2 spans, or 1½ feet.
400 Cubits ...	... 1 Greek stadium.
10 Greek Stadia	... 1 mile.
5 Stadia, or half a mile	... a Sabbath-day's journey.
20 Miles ...	... a day's journey.

THE FALSE GODS OF CANAAN.

Ba'al, or Bel, tutelary deity of Tyre, probably the Sun.

Astar'te, or Ashtaroth, goddess of the Sidonians, probably the Moon.

Che'mosh, god of revelry.

Mo'loch, principal idol of the Ammonites.

Da'gon, the tutelary deity of the Philistines.

CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS, &c.

ADVENT, from the Latin *Adventus*, signifies the coming of our Saviour into the world.

CHRISTMAS is the festival of our Lord's birth.

EPIPHANY, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

LENT, the commemoration of our Saviour's fasting forty days. Lent begins with Ash Wednesday, and ends on Easter Eve.

PALM SUNDAY is the last Sunday in Lent.

GOOD FRIDAY commemorates our Saviour's Crucifixion.

EASTER SUNDAY celebrates the Resurrection.

WHIT SUNDAY (or Pentecost), the day on which the Holy Ghost descended on the Apostles.

SECTION II.

ROMAN NUMERALS, &c.

I	 1	IX	 9
II	 2	X	 10
III	 3	XI	 11
IV	 4	XII	 12
V	 5	XIII	 13
VI	 6	XIV	 14
VII	 7	XV	 15
VIII	 8	XVI	 16

XVII ...	... 17	LX ...	... 60
XVIII ...	... 18	LXX ...	... 70
XIX ...	... 19	LXXX ...	... 80
XX ...	... 20	XC ...	... 90
XXX ...	... 30	C ...	... 100
XL ...	... 40	D ...	... 500
L ...	... 50	M ...	...1000

When a small number is placed before a greater, it subtracts from it: thus, I from V is 4. When the small number is placed after the greater, it adds to it: thus, V and I are 6. The repetition of X signifies so many tens: thus, XXX mean 30. The letters of the Roman alphabet were used for figures throughout Europe until the Moors introduced the Arabic characters, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, in the tenth century.

STERLING MONEY.

4 Farthings make	...	...	a penny.
4 Pence	...	...	a groat.
12 Pence	...	...	a shilling.
2 Shillings	...	...	a florin.

2 Shillings and Sixpence ... a half-crown.
5 Shillings ... ... a crown.
20 Shillings ... ... a sovereign.

OTHER ENGLISH COINS, NOT IN COMMON USE.

Guinea	£1	1*s.*	0*d.*
Mark	0	13	4
Angel	0	10	0
Noble	0	6	8
Tester	0	0	6

FOREIGN COINS.

French Napoleon	£0	16*s.*	0*d.*
French Franc	0	0	10
Spanish Pistole	0	16	9
Spanish Ducat	0	6	9
Spanish Dollar	0	4	6
Portuguese Moidore ...	1	7	0
East-India Rupee	0	2	0

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains make ... ... 1 pennyweight (dwt.).
20 Pennyweights ... 1 ounce (oz.).
12 Ounces ... ... 1 pound (lb.).

The term *Troy* weight is said to be derived from *Troyes*, a city of France, formerly a place of considerable commercial importance; but it is also said to be derived from *Troynovant*, the monkish name for London. A grain of wheat is supposed to have been the element of weight in former days, and hence the term *Grain*. The *Pennyweight* is the weight of the old silver penny.

The words *Ounce* and *Inch* are derived from the Latin, and mean the twelfth part of a pound and foot respectively.

Troy weight is used for gold, silver, jewellery, and philosophical experiments.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 Drams	make	1 ounce (oz.).
16 Ounces	...	1 pound (lb.).
14 Pounds	...	1 stone (st.).
2 Stones	(or 28 lb.)	1 quarter (qr.).
4 Quarters	(or 112 lbs.)	1 hundredweight (cwt.).
20 Hundredweight	...	1 ton (tn.).

Avoirdupois is used for common goods. The name is probably derived from *avoir*, 'to have,' and *poids*, 'weight.'

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 Grains	make	1 scruple (ʒ).
3 Scruples	...	1 dram (ʒ).
8 Drams	...	1 ounce Troy (℥).
12 Ounces	...	1 pound Troy (lb.).

Apothecaries' weight is used for medical prescriptions; but drugs are bought wholesale by Avoirdupois.

LENGTH, OR DISTANCE.

3 Barleycorns	make	1 inch.
12 Inches	...	1 foot.
3 Feet	...	1 yard.
2 Yards (or 6 feet)	...	1 fathom.
5½ Yards	...	1 rod, pole, or perch.
40 Poles	...	1 furlong.
8 Furlongs (or 1760 yards)		1 mile.
3 Miles	...	1 league (English).
69½ Miles (or 60 geographical)		1 degree.
360 Degrees	...	the circumference of the Earth.

Four inches are a Hand, used in measuring the height of horses. Five feet are a geometrical Pace. A Cubit is 1½ feet, nearly. A grain of Barley was formerly the element of length.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ Inches make ... ... 1 nail.
4 Nails (or 9 inches) ... 1 quarter of a yard.
3 Quarters ... ... 1 Flemish ell.
4 Quarters (or 36 inches)... 1 yard.
5 Quarters ... ... 1 ell English.
6 Quarters ... ... 1 ell French.

Scotch and Irish linens are bought and sold by the yard; but Dutch linens are bought by the ell Flemish, and sold by the ell English.

SURFACE MEASURE.

144 Square Inches are equal to 1 square foot.
9 Square Feet ... ... 1 square yard.
30¼ Square Yards ... ... 1 square rod or pole
40 Square Perches ... ... 1 square rood.
4 Sq. Roods (4840 sq. yds) 1 square acre.
640 Square Acres ... ... 1 square mile.

To obtain the square of any number, multiply the number by itself: thus, the square of 4 is 16; $4 \times 4 = 16$.

MEASURE OF SOLIDS.

1728 Cubic Inches make ... ... 1 cubic foot.
27 Cubic Feet ... ... 1 cubic yard.

This is usually called Cubic Measure, and is used for solid bodies. To obtain a cubic number, multiply the simple number twice by itself: thus,

The cube of 3 is $3 \times 3 \times 3$, or 27;
The cube of 4 is $4 \times 4 \times 4$, or 64.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

4 Gills make ... ... 1 pint.
2 Pints ... ... 1 quart.
4 Quarts ... ... 1 gallon.
2 Gallons ... ... 1 peck.
4 Pecks ... ... 1 bushel.
8 Bushels ... ... 1 quarter.

As applied to Beer or Wine.

9 Gallons make ... ... 1 firkin, or qr. barrel.
36 Gallons ... ... 1 barrel.
54 Gallons (or 1½ barrels) 1 hogshead of beer.
63 Gallons ... ... 1 hogshead of wine.
2 Hogsheads (or 126 gals.) 1 pipe of wine.

ASTRONOMICAL.

60 Seconds (″) make ... 1 minute (′).
60 Minutes ... ... 1 degree (°).
30 Degrees ... ... 1 sign.
12 Signs (or 360 Degrees) complete the Zodiac.

TIME.

60 Seconds	make	...	... 1 minute.
60 Minutes	...	...	... 1 hour.
24 Hours	...	...	... 1 day.
7 Days	...	...	... 1 week.
4 Weeks	...	...	... 1 lunar month.
12 Calendar Months*		...	... 1 year.
52 Weeks, 1 day, and 6 hours			... 1 Julian year.
365 Days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 51½ seconds		...	... 1 solar year.
100 Years	...	...	... 1 century.

THE SEASONS.

Spring begins at the Vernal Equinox, or the 20th March.

Summer begins at the Summer Solstice, or the 21st June.

Autumn begins at the Autumnal Equinox, or the 23rd September.

* Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one,
Except in Leap-year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

Winter begins at the Winter Solstice, or the 21st December.

At the two equinoxes the days and nights are of equal length (each twelve hours) all over the world, as signified by the Latin term *equinox*. The longest day is at the Summer Solstice, and the shortest day is at the Winter Solstice.

QUARTER-DAYS.

Lady-day	... 25th March.
Midsummer-day ...	... 24th June.
Michaelmas-day ...	... 29th September.
Christmas-day ...	... 25th December.

It is customary, in most parts of England, for the tenancy of houses and lands to date from one of these quarter-days.

SIGNS USED IN ARITHMETIC.

\+ *plus*, or *more*, signifies addition; as, 6 + 6 equal 12.

— *minus*, or *less*, signifies subtraction; as, 8 — 1 is 7.

× signifies *multiplied by*; as, 4 × 2 are 8.

÷ signifies *divided by*; as, 10 ÷ 2 equal 5.

= means *equal to*; as, 4 + 6 = 10.

£, s, d, q, are the initial letters of the Latin words *libræ, solidi, denarii,* and *quadrantes,* signifying pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

The usual sizes of paper for printing books upon are Imperial, Royal, Demy, Crown, and Foolscap, made up into Reams, consisting of about 500 Sheets.

In Folio, the largest form in printing, 1 sheet makes 2 leaves, or 4 pages.

In Quarto (written thus, 4to.) 1 sheet makes 4 leaves, or 8 pages.

In Octavo (written thus, 8vo.) 1 sheet makes 8 leaves, or 16 pages.

In Duodecimo (written thus, 12mo.) 1 sheet makes 12 leaves, or 24 pages.

In Octodecimo (written thus, 18mo.) 1 sheet makes 18 leaves, or 36 pages.

In Twenty-fours (written thus, 24mo.) 1 sheet makes 24 leaves, or 48 pages.

In Thirty-twos (written thus, 32mo.) 1 sheet makes 32 leaves, or 64 pages.

MISCELLANIES.

12	of any article make	... 1 dozen.
20	ditto ...	... 1 score.
144	ditto ...	... 1 gross.
5 score	... ...	... 1 common hundred
6 score	... ...	... 1 great hundred.
24 sheets of paper	...	... 1 quire.
20 quires of paper	...	... 1 ream.

A Sack of Flour usually contains 280 lbs.
A Barrel of American Flour ... 196 lbs.
A Stone of Flour ... ... 14 lbs.

FRENCH MONEY.

Copper.—A Sou, called also Cinq (5) Centimes, is worth ½*d.* English.

Silver.—A Franc, equal to 20 sous, or 100 centimes, is worth 10*d.* English.

Gold.—A Twenty-franc Piece, also called a Napoleon, is worth 16*s.* 8*d.* English.

Paper.—A Billet de Banque of 100 francs = £4.

A £5 Bank of England note = 125 francs.
A Sovereign ... ... = 25 francs.
A Shilling ... ... = 1 fr. & 5 sous.

A premium is allowed in France on English gold, varying from 2 to about 100 sous per sovereign.

UNITED STATES' MONEY.

Copper.—2 Half-cents make 1 cent.=½*d.* English.
Silver.—10 Cents ... ... 1 dime.
10 Dimes, or 100 c. 1 dol.=4*s.*2*d.* nearly
Gold.— 10 Dollars ... 1 eagle=£2. 1*s.* 1*d.*

There are also half-dollars and half-eagles.

SECTION III.

TABLE OF EARLY ENGLISH KINGS.

Saxon Line.

	A.D.	Succeeded by
Egbert (1st king of all England)	827	his son.
Ethelwolf	838	son.
Ethelbald	857	brother.
Ethelbert	860	brother.
Ethelred I.	866	brother.
Alfred the Great	871	son.
Edward I. the Elder... ...	900	son.

	A.D.	Succeeded by
Athelstan	925	brother.
Edmund I.	941	brother.
Edred	948	nephew.
Edwy	955	brother.
Edgar	959	son.
Edward II. the Martyr ...	975	brother.
Ethelred the Unready ...	978	son.
Edmund Ironsides	1016	

Danish Line.

Canute the Great	1017	son.
Harold I. (Harefoot) ...	1036	half-brother
Hardicanute	1039	

Saxon Line restored.

Edward the Confessor (son of Ethelred)	1042	
Harold II. (son of Earl Godwin)	1066	

TABLE OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS SINCE THE NORMAN CONQUEST, WITH THEIR SCOTTISH CONTEMPORARIES.

Sovereigns.	Dates.	Married.	Scottish Contemporaries.	Succeeded by.
		NORMAN LINE.		
William I.	1066	Matilda of Flanders ..	Malcolm III. ...	His son, William II.
William II.	1087	(Unmarried)	Malcolm III. ..	His brother, Henry I.
			Donald Bane ..	
			Edgar	
Henry I. ..	1100	Matilda of Scotland ..	Edgar	His nephew, Stephen.
		Adelais of Louvain ..	Alexander I. ..	
			David I.	
Stephen ..	1135	Matilda of Boulogne	David I.	Henry II., grandson of [Henry I.
		LINE OF PLANTAGENETS.		
Henry II. ..	1154	Eleanor of Poitou and Guienne.	Malcolm IV. .. William the Lion	His son, Richard I.
Richard I. ..	1189	Berengaria of Navarre	William the Lion	His brother, John.
John ..	1199	Avisa of Gloucester .. Isabella of Angoulême	William the Lion	His son, Henry III.

HENRY III. ..	1216	Eleanor of Provence..	Alexander II.&III.	His son, Edward I.
EDWARD I. ..	1272	Eleanor of Castile .. Margaret of France.	Alexander III. .. John Baliol.	His son, Edward II.
EDWARD II. ..	1307	Isabella of France ..	Robert Bruce ..	His son, Edward III.
EDWARD III...	1327	Philippa of Hainault	David II. ..	His grandson, Richard II.
RICHARD II. ..	1377	Anne of Bohemia .. Isabella of Valois.	Robert II. ..	His cousin, Henry IV.
		HOUSE OF LANCASTER.		
HENRY IV. ..	1399	Mary de Bohun .. Isabella of Navarre.	Robert III. ..	His son, Henry V.
HENRY V. ..	1413	Catherine of France..	Regency	His son, Henry VI.
HENRY VI. ..	1422	Margaret of Anjou ..	James I.,II.,& III.	Edward IV. who was descended in the female line from the second, and in the male line from the fourth, son of Edward III.
		HOUSE OF YORK.		
EDWARD IV...	1461	Elizabeth Woodville	James III. ..	His son, Edward V. ..
EDWARD V. ..	1483	(Died young)	James III. ..	His uncle, Richard III...

Sovereigns.	Dates.	Married.	Scottish Contemporaries.	Succeeded by.
RICHARD III.	1483	Anne Neville ..	James III. ..	Henry VII., representative of the House of Lancaster, who married the heiress of the House of York, and thus united the two great Houses.
		HOUSE OF TUDOR.		
HENRY VII. ..	1485	Elizabeth of York ..	James IV. ..	His son, Henry VIII.
HENRY VIII.	1509	Catherine of Arragon Anne Boleyn. Jane Seymour. Anne of Cleves. Catherine Howard. Catherine Parr.	James IV. & V. .. Mary.	His son, Edward VI.
EDWARD VI. ..	1546	(Unmarried)	Mary	His sister, Mary.
MARY	1553	Philip of Spain ..	Mary	Her sister, Elizabeth.
ELIZABETH ..	1558	(Unmarried)	Mary .. .. James VI. ..	Her cousin, James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, the two nations being now governed by the same sovereign.

HOUSE OF STUART—(Kings of England and Scotland).			
JAMES I. ..	1602	Anne of Denmark ..	Succeeded by his son, Charles I.
CHARLES I. ..	1625	Henrietta Maria of France.	On the death of Charles, the Commonwealth was established, with Oliver Cromwell at its head as Lord Protector.
THE COMMONWEALTH.	1649	.. ..	On the death of Cromwell, Charles II., eldest son of Charles I., was restored to the throne.
CHARLES II. ..	1660	Catherine of Portugal	His brother, James II.
JAMES II. ..	1685	Anne Hyde .. .. Maria Beatrice of Este	His son-in-law, William III.
WILLIAM III.	1689	Mary, dau. of James II.	Anne, daughter of James II.
ANNE	1702	Prince George of Denmark.	George I., Elector of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick, great-grandson of James I.
HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.			
GEORGE I. ..	1714	Sophia Dorothea of Zell	His son, George II.
GEORGE II. ..	1727	Caroline of Anspach	His grandson, George III.
GEORGE III. ..	1760	Charlotte of Mechlenburg Strelitz.	His son, George IV.
GEORGE IV. ..	1820	Caroline of Brunswick	His brother, William IV.
WILLIAM IV.	1830	Adelaide of Meiningen	His niece, Victoria.
VICTORIA ..	1837	Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.	

SONS OF EDWARD III.

1. Edward, the Black Prince, who died, leaving one son, Richard, who succeeded to the throne on the death of Edward III.

2. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who died, leaving an only daughter, married to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

3. John of Gaunt, who was thrice married. His first wife was Blanche, heiress of the Earl of Lancaster, by whom he had one son, afterwards Henry IV., and two daughters. His second wife was Constantia of Castile, by whom he had a daughter, Catherine, who married the King of Castile. His third wife was Catherine Swynford, by whom he had two sons, John Beaufort, who was great-grandfather to Henry VII., and Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of Winchester.

4. Edmund, Duke of York, who married Isabella of Castile, by whom he had Richard, married to his cousin, Anne Mortimer: their son was Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III.

5. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

There were three other sons, who died young.

CHRISTIAN ERA.

1*st Century.*

Life and death of our Blessed Saviour.—Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, A.D. 70.—Destruction of the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—Persecution of the Christians.—It was towards the close of this century that the Roman power was at its height.

2*nd Century.*

Persecution of the Christians under Trajan and Adrian.—The building of the last Roman wall in Britain, by the Emperor Severus, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots.

3*rd Century.*

Repeated persecutions of the Christians.—Growth of the Church.—Roman empire in a state of anarchy.

4*th Century.*

Conversion of Constantine the Great, and removal of the seat of government from Rome to Constantinople.—Apostasy of the Emperor Julian.

—Settlement of the Goths in Greece, under Alaric.

5th Century.

Pillage of Rome by the Goths.—Departure of the Romans from Britain.—Invasion and defeat of the Huns under Attila—Establishment of the Franks in Gaul under Clovis.

6th Century.

Introduction of Christianity into Britain by St. Augustine.—Birth of Mohammed.—Laws of the Emperor Justinian.—The Goths in Italy subdued by Belisarius and Narses.

7th Century.

Spread of the Mohammedan power.—Destruction of the celebrated Library at Alexandria.—Europe sunk in ignorance and barbarism.

8th Century.

Temporal power of the Popes, and empire of Charlemagne in France and Western Europe.

9th Century.

Establishment of the English monarchy by Egbert.—Empire of Charlemagne dismembered.

Danish invasion of England.—Reign of Alfred the Great.—Foundation of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—Successful incursions of the Normans in France.

10*th Century.*

This century is the darkest period of modern history.—Establishment of feudalism in Europe. —Final settlement of the Normans in France, under their chief, Rollo (912).— Hugh Capet placed on the throne of France.

11*th Century.*

The Danes, under Sweyn and Canute, obtained the crown of England.—Conquest of England by the Normans in the year 1066, and introduction by them of the feudal system.—First Crusade.— Church architecture introduced. — Westminster Hall built.—Surnames first used in England.

12*th Century.*

Second and third Crusades.—Conquest of Ireland by Henry Plantagenet.—Revival of learning. —Power of the Church.—Thomas à Becket.

13*th Century.*

Persecution of the Albigenses.—Magna Charta signed by John.—Fourth Crusade.—Establishment of the English House of Commons.—Conquest of Wales under Edward I., and attempted conquest of Scotland.

14*th Century.*

The Bible translated into English by Wycliffe. —Battles of Cressy and Poictiers.—Foundation of Winchester College by William of Wykeham. — Invention of Gunpowder. — Rise of modern literature.—Chaucer, the father of English poetry. —Order of the Garter instituted.

15*th Century.*

Battle of Agincourt.—Joan of Arc.—Invention of Printing.—Constantinople taken by the Turks. Wars of the Roses.—Reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., the first Tudor monarchs.—Discovery of America by Columbus.—Luther born, 1483.—Expulsion of the Moors from Spain.—Cape of Good Hope discovered by the Portuguese.

16th Century.

The Reformation.—Persecution of Protestants in the reign of Mary.—Spanish Invasion, and defeat of the Armada.—Council of Trent, from 1545 to 1563.—Massacre of St. Bartholomew.—Henry IV. of France, the first of the Bourbons.—Charles V., Emperor of Germany.—Reign of Queen Elizabeth. — Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.—Shakspeare, Spencer, Lord Bacon, and other distinguished men of genius, flourished.

17th Century.

The Thirty Years' War, in Germany.—Wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, and execution of Charles, followed by the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell.—Despotism of Louis XIV.—Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.—Revolution in England, and accession of William III., 1688.—Many celebrated authors in France and England.

18th Century.

East-India Company established, 1702.—Union of Scotland with England.—Reign of Peter the

Great, in Russia.—Victories of the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet.—Capture of Gibraltar.—War of the Spanish succession.—Rebellions in favour of the Stuarts, and defeat of the Pretenders.—Conquest of Canada.—Frederic II. of Prussia and the Seven Years' War.—George III. began his reign, 1760.—Revolt of the American Colonies, and independence of the United States declared.—British Conquests in India.—French Revolution, and execution of Louis XVI., 1793.—Napoleon created First Consul.—The empire of the ocean acquired by successive English victories gained by Howe, Rodney, Duncan, and Nelson.—Union of Ireland with Great Britain, 1800.

19*th Century.*

War in Egypt, and attack upon Copenhagen, 1801.—Peace of Amiens, 1802.—War renewed with France and Spain, 1803.—Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson, 1806.—Great wars in Europe, caused by the ambition of Napoleon, who became emperor of France. He invaded Russia, 1812.—Glorious career of Wellington,

crowned by his defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, 1815.—War with America, 1812.—Restoration of the Bourbons, 1814-15.—George III. died, 1820.—Napoleon died at St. Helena, 1821.—George IV. died, 1830.—French Revolution of 1830, and accession of Louis Philippe.—William IV. died.—Accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 20th June, 1837.—Conquest of Algeria by France.—War with China, and war with Syria, 1840.—Marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert, 10th February, 1840.—Conquest of Scinde and of the Punjab, 1843-1849.—Revolution in France; dethronement of Louis Philippe; a Republic established; and Louis Napoleon elected President.—Great political convulsions in Europe. —Discovery of gold-fields in California, 1848.—Great Exhibition in London.—Discovery of gold in Australia, 1851.—Louis Napoleon dissolved the Assembly in December, 1851; was declared emperor in 1852.—Alliance between England and France, and war between them and Russia, 1853-54.—Battles of the Alma and Inkermann, in the Crimea, 1854. — Siege of Sebastopol, 1854-6.—Peace with Russia.—Outbreak of the

Indian mutiny, 1857. — India annexed to the British empire, 1858.

This century is remarkable for the great importance and extent of its various discoveries in science and the mechanical arts, tending to vast results in the development of material progress; conspicuous among which are the employment of gas for lighting, the application of steam power to navigation and locomotion, the formation of railroads, the electric telegraph, submarine Atlantic cable, &c. Colonization has also been making great strides within the last forty years, especially in North America and Australia.

SECTION IV.

CHIEF TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

England is divided into forty counties, which are subdivided into hundreds, parishes, and townships. Alfred the Great was the originator of this territorial division, for the better administration of justice. In the following list, the name

of the chief town or city of each county stands first.

Northumberland—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Tynemouth, North Shields, Morpeth, and Hexham.

Cumberland—Carlisle, Penrith, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, Workington, and Keswick.

Durham—Durham, Sunderland, Stockton-upon-Tees, South Shields, and Darlington.

Westmoreland—Appleby, Kendal, and Ambleside.

Yorkshire (*North Riding*) — Scarborough, Richmond, Malton, Whitby, and Northallerton. (*East Riding*)—Hull, Beverley, and Burlington. (*West Riding*)—York, Leeds, Sheffield, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Ripon, Pontefract, Wakefield, Harrogate, Goole, and Doncaster.

Lancashire—Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester and Salford, Preston, Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, Oldham, Warrington, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Line, and Bury.

Cheshire — Chester, Birkenhead, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Stockport, Congleton, Macclesfield, and Crewe.

Derbyshire — Derby, Chesterfield, Ashbourne, Belper, Matlock, and Buxton.

Staffordshire—Stafford, Lichfield, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Burton-upon-Trent, Tamworth, Stoke-upon-Trent (including Hanley, Burslem, Longton and Tunstall, in the Pottery district), Bilston, Walsall, Leek, Uttoxeter, and Cheadle.

Warwickshire—Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Rugby, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon.

Worcestershire — Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley, Stourbridge, Malvern, Evesham, and Droitwich.

Shropshire—Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Market Drayton, Newport, Whitchurch, Wellington, and Oswestry.

Herefordshire—Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury, and Ross.

Monmouthshire—Monmouth, Chepstow, Newport, Pontypool.

Gloucestershire—Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Stroud, and Cirencester.

Oxfordshire—Oxford, Banbury, Henley, and Witney.

Buckinghamshire — Buckingham, Aylesbury, Great Marlow, High Wycombe, Eton, and Olney.

Bedfordshire—Bedford, Dunstable, and Woburn.

Huntingdonshire—Huntingdon, St. Neots, and St. Ives.

Northamptonshire — Northampton, Peterborough, and Daventry.

Rutland—Oakham, and Uppingham.

Leicestershire—Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton Mowbray, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Bosworth.

Nottinghamshire—Nottingham, Newark, and Mansfield.

Lincolnshire—Lincoln, Boston, Stamford, and Gainsborough.

Norfolk—Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lynn-Regis.

Suffolk—Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Sudbury, Lowestoft, Woodbridge, and Beccles.

Cambridgeshire—Cambridge, Newmarket, Ely, and Wisbeach.

Hertfordshire — Hertford, St. Albans, and Barnet.

Essex—Chelmsford, Colchester, and Harwich.

Middlesex—London: under the general title of

London are comprised the two cities of London and Westminster, Lambeth, the four boroughs of Southwark, the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, and Marylebone. In this county are also the market towns of Brentford, Edgware, Enfield, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge.

Kent — Canterbury, Maidstone, Chatham, Rochester, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, Folkestone, and Tunbridge.

Sussex—Chichester, Arundel, Lewes, Brighton, and Hastings.

Surrey—Guildford, Croydon, Kingston, Southwark, Lambeth, Farnham, and Richmond.

Hampshire—Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Lymington, Gosport, Newport, and Andover.

Berkshire—Reading, Windsor, and Abingdon.

Wiltshire — Salisbury, Devizes, Trowbridge, Bradford, Chippenham, Marlborough, and Wilton.

Dorsetshire — Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole, and Lyme-Regis.

Somersetshire—Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgwater, and Frome.

Devonshire — Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport, Barnstaple, Tavistock, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Honiton, Sidmouth, Dawlish, Teignmouth, and Torquay.

Cornwall—Bodmin, Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, St. Ives, Penzance, and Redruth.

Wales is divided into twelve counties:—

Flintshire—Flint, Mold, Holywell, and St. Asaph.

Denbighshire—Denbigh, Wrexham, Llangollen, Ruthin, Rhyl, and Llandudno.

Caernarvonshire — Caernarvon, Bangor, and Conway.

Anglesea—Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Amlwch.

Merionethshire—Dolgelly, and Bala.

Montgomeryshire — Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanidloes.

Radnorshire — New Radnor, Presteign, and Knighton.

Brecknockshire—Brecknock or Brecon, Builth, and Hay.

Cardiganshire—Cardigan, and Aberystwith.

Pembrokeshire — Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Tenby, and St. Davids.

Caermarthenshire—Caermarthen, Llanelly, and Kidwelly.

Glamorgan—Cardiff, Merthyr-Tydvil, Swansea, and Llandaff.

RELIGION.

The established religion of England, Ireland, and Wales is Protestant episcopacy, but all others are tolerated. The national church of Scotland is Presbyterian. Other principal denominations are, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Quakers, Moravians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

There are two ecclesiastical provinces, Canterbury and York, which are also archbishoprics; and the Archbishop of Canterbury is styled the Primate of all England.

There are twenty-one dioceses or bishoprics within the province of Canterbury (which includes Wales), viz.—Canterbury, London, Winchester, Ely, Lincoln, Rochester, Lichfield, Hereford, Worcester, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Exeter, Chichester, Norwich, Gloucester and Bristol,

Oxford, Peterborough, Bangor, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and St. Davids.

The province of York has seven dioceses, viz.—York, Manchester, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Ripon, and Sodor and Man.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is a limited and hereditary monarchy, and is governed by the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament—Lords and Commons; these are known as the Three Estates of the Realm.

The House of Lords is composed of peers, spiritual and temporal. The spiritual peers are the 2 archbishops, and 25* bishops of England and Wales, with 1 archbishop and 3 bishops from Ireland, all of the Established Church.

The temporal peers comprise those with British titles, consisting at present of about 360; also 16 representatives of the Scottish peerage, and

* Only 24 of these have votes.

27 of the Irish. The representative peers of Scotland are elected for each parliament, the Irish peers for life. The grand total of peers is now 437.

The House of Commons consists of 658 members or representatives of the various counties, cities, boroughs, and universities of Great Britain and Ireland, returned by election. Of these 500 are elected for England and Wales, 53 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland.

The united consent of the two houses of Parliament and the Sovereign is required in making or altering the laws; but all measures of taxation must originate with the Commons, who alone have the control of the public purse, and provide for the public expenditure by annual grants of money.

The executive power is vested in the Sovereign, who has the appointment of the bishops and judges and the officers of the Army and Navy. This power is, however, practically exercised through the ministry chosen by the Sovereign, who are responsible to Parliament for the measures of the Government.

UNIVERSITIES.

The principal universities of the United Kingdom are Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Great Britain are more numerous and important than those of any other country. They are chiefly cotton, woollen, iron, silk, linen, leather, earthenware, &c.

The seat of the cotton-manufacture is on the Lancashire and Cheshire coal-fields: the principal towns are Manchester, Ashton-under-Line, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Stockport, and Wigan.

The chief seat of the woollen-manufacture is the Yorkshire coal-field: the principal towns for broad-cloth are Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Halifax; but the finer cloths are from the West of England.

The manufacture of iron is chiefly carried on in South Wales, South Staffordshire, and Carron in Scotland.

Cutlery and tools: Sheffield and Birmingham.

Silk-weaving is carried on at Spitalfields, east of London, also at Manchester, Macclesfield, and Leek. Coventry is specially engaged in the ribbon-manufacture.

Boots and shoes: Northampton and Stafford.

Earthenware and China are manufactured on the North Stafford coal-field, in a number of towns and villages called the Potteries, and some of the finer kinds at Worcester.

Jewellery is made principally in London and Birmingham—Firearms at Birmingham.

Imports:—raw cotton, sugar, silk, tea, coffee, wool, tallow, hides, furs and skins, oil, spices, wines and spirits, indigo, drugs, madder, timber, flax, foreign cattle, and corn.

Exports:—manufactured cotton, silk, linen, leather, and woollen goods, hardware, cutlery, earthenware, glass, machinery and coal, fine breeds of horses and cattle, beer and porter.

Ports for Commerce:—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland,

and Southampton; Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Leith; Cork, Belfast, and Galway.

Naval Ports, Dockyards, and Arsenals:— Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Woolwich, Deptford, and Pembroke.

Great Britain is distinguished as the greatest existing maritime power. Her navy is superior to that of any other country; and the amount of her shipping for commercial purposes is very large; besides which, she possesses a much greater proportion of maritime population than any other people. The rapid increase of steam vessels employed in the navy, and for trading purposes, forms one of the most important features of the present age.

Colonies and Settlements: — In Europe:— Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu. In Asia:—Almost the whole of Hindostan, Ceylon, Malacca, Singapore, Hong-kong, Aden, and Sarawak. In Africa:—Cape of Good Hope and Natal, Mauritius, Sierra-Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, St. Helena. In America: — Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, Frazer River, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia,

&c. In South America:—British Guiana and the Falkland Islands. In the West Indies:—Jamaica, Barbadoes, and many other islands. In Australasia:—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, &c.

It has been observed, that the British empire is one upon which the sun never sets; as its numerous and vast colonial possessions embrace territories situated in all parts of the habitable globe. The population contained within its limits has been computed at 200 millions—more than a fifth of the human race.

SECTION V.

RELIGIONS.

The four principal religions are—the Christian, Jewish, Pagan, and Mahometan.

GRECIAN GAMES.

Olympic, celebrated in Elis; sacred to Jupiter.

Pythian, celebrated near Delphi; sacred to Apollo.

Nemean, celebrated in Ar'golis; instituted in honour of Hercules.

Isthmian, celebrated on the Isthmus of Cor'inth; sacred to Neptune.

PRINCIPAL ORACLES.

Dodo'na, in Epirus; and Am'mon, in the Libyan desert; sacred to Jupiter.

Delphi, in Phocis; the chief oracle of Apollo.

PROVINCES OF PELOPONNESUS.

Acha'ia, Arca'dia, Ar'golis, E'lis, Messe'nia, Laco'nia.

KINGS OF ROME.

Ro'mulus.	An'cus Mar'tius.
Nu'ma Pompil'ius.	Tarquin'ius Pris'cus.
Tul'lus Hostil'ius.	Ser'vius Tul'lius.

Tarquin'ius Super'bus.

TWELVE CÆSARS.

Ju'lius.	Calig'ula.
Augus'tus.	Clau'dius.
Tibe'rius.	Ne'ro.

Gal'ba.	Vespa'sian.
O'tho.	Ti'tus.
Vitel'lius.	Domit'ian.

WISE MEN OF GREECE.

Chi'lo, of Spar'ta.	Pit'tacus, of Mityle'ne.
So'lon, of Sal'amis.	Bi'as, of Prie'ne.
Perian'der, of Cor'inth.	Cleob'ulus, of Len'dos.

Tha'les, of Mile'tus.

WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

The Colos'sus of Rhodes.
The Sepulchre of Mauso'lus.
The Palace of Cy'rus.
The Pyramids of Egypt.
The Statue of Jupiter at Olym'pia.
The Temple of Dia'na at Ephesus.
The Walls of Babylon.

SEVEN HILLS OF ROME.

Aven'tine.	Cœ'lian.
Capit'oline.	Es'quiline.
Pal'atine.	Vim'inal.

Quiri'nal.

ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE.

Tus'can; the most ancient, and distinguished by its simple and unornamented capital.

Dor'ic; second in antiquity, distinguished by its simplicity and strength.

Io'nic; distinguished by its voluted capital.

Corin'thian; the most delicate of the orders, distinguished by its capital adorned with feathery leaves, said to be originally those of the acanthus.

Com'posite; made up, or composed, of the Ionic and Corinthian.

The Saxon, or Teutonic; known by the round arch.

The Gothic; known by the pointed arch introduced by the Normans, and much used in church architecture.

MECHANICAL POWERS.

Lever.	Pulley.
Wheel and Axle.	Wedge.
Inclined Plane.	Screw.

SECTION VI.

ASTRONOMICAL FACTS AND TERMS.

SOLAR SYSTEM.

The solar system consists of eight primary and eighteen secondary planets, which revolve round the sun in orbits slightly elliptical. The planets move from east to west in the following order:—

1. Mer'cury.
2. Ve'nus.
3. Earth.
4. Mars.
5. Ju'piter.
6. Sat'urn.
7. Her'schel.
8. Nep'tune.

Eight smaller planets, called As'teroids, revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; *viz.*, Juno, Pallas, Ceres, Vesta, Astræa, Hebe, Iris, and Flora.

Secondary Planets, or Moons.

Of these, one revolves round the Earth, four round Jupiter, seven round Saturn, and six round Herschel.

Latitude is the distance of a place from the

Equator north or south, stated in geographical degrees.

Longitude is the distance from a given place east or west. In Britain we reckon from the meridian of Greenwich, near London. Ferro, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, is also used as a first meridian for all nations.

On the globe are drawn several circles, viz., the Equator, or Equinoctial line, the Ecliptic, the Arctic and Antarctic circles, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, with parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

The Ecliptic and Zodiac are divided into twelve parts, called signs, each containing thirty degrees, viz.:—

Six Northern Signs.

Spring Signs	♈ A'ries, the Ram.
	♉ Tau'rus, the Bull.
	♊ Gem'ini, the Twins.
Summer Signs.	♋ Can'cer, the Crab.
	♌ Le'o, the Lion.
	♍ Vir'go, the Virgin.

Six Southern Signs.

Autumnal Signs	♎	Li'bra, the Balance.
	♏	Scor'pio, the Scorpion.
	♐	Sagitta'rius, the Archer.
Winter Signs	♑	Capricor'nus, the Goat.
	♒	Aqua'rius, the Waterman.
	♓	Pis'ces, the Fishes.

ASTRONOMICAL TERMS.

Apogee.—The moon is said to be in her apogee when at the greatest distance from the earth.

Aphelion.—That part of a planet's orbit in which it is at the greatest distance from the sun.

Aurora Borealis, or *Northern Lights.*—A luminous phenomenon peculiar to the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Austral.—Southern.

Centrifugal Force.—That power or motion which impels any body to fly off from the centre.

Centripetal Force.—That which attracts to the centre.

Cusp.—The horns of the moon.

Culminate.—A star is said to culminate when it appears in the meridian.

Cosmical.—Rising or setting with the sun.

Conjunction.—Heavenly bodies are said to be in conjunction when they are seen in the same part of the heavens.

Cycle of the Sun.—A period of 28 years.

Cycle of the Moon.—A period of 19 years.

Declination.—The distance of the sun or a star from the equator north or south.

Disc.—The face of the sun or moon as it appears from the earth.

Digit.—One-twelfth part of the sun's or moon's surface.

Emersion.—When the sun, moon, or star begins to appear after an eclipse.

Epact.—The eleven days which the solar year contains more than the lunar one.

Elongation.—The greatest distance at which any inferior planet is seen from the sun.

Geocentric Place.—The appearance of a planet as seen from the earth.

Halo.—A circle which often surrounds the moon.

Horizon.—The great circle which is supposed to encompass the earth exactly in the middle.

Sensible Horizon.—A circle bounded by the line where earth and sky seem to meet.

Lunar Month.—The space of twenty-nine days, twelve hours, and forty-four minutes.

Occultation of a Planet.—The time in which it is hidden from our sight by an eclipse.

Opposition.—The situation of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other 180 degrees.

Phases of the Moon.—The several appearances of the moon as her illuminated hemisphere is presented to view.

Parhelion.—A mock sun.

Penumbra.—A faint shadow, observed between the full light and perfect shadow.

Quartile of the Planets.—Aspect of the planets when ninety degrees asunder.

Revolution.—The time required for a heavenly body to complete its course round the sun.

Rotation.—The act of turning on an axis and advancing as a wheel.

Sextile of Planets.—The distance of sixty degrees between them.

Solstice—or the Sun's relative position on the longest and shortest days.

Transit of a Planet.—Its passage over the disc of a heavenly body.

NORTHERN CONSTELLATIONS.

Constellations.	*English Names.*
Aq'uila, or Vul'tur Vo'lans,	The Eagle.
Antino'üs, or Ganyme'de,	Antinous.
Androm'eda	Andromeda.
Auri'ga	The Charioteer.
An'ser	The Goose.
Böo'tes	Böotes.
Ce'pheus	Cepheus.
Ca'nes Vena'tici (Aste'rion and Cha'ra) ...	... The Hounds.
Co'ma Bereni'ces	... Berenice's Hair.
Cor Ca'roli	Charles's Heart.
Coro'na Borea'lis	... The Northern Crown.
Cer'berus	Cerberus.
Cyg'nus	The Swan.
Casseiope'ia	Cassiope.
Camelopar'dalus	... The Camelopard.
Cap'ut Medu'sæ	... Medusa's Head.
Dra'co	The Dragon.
Delphi'nus	The Dolphin.
Equu'lus	The Little Horse.
Her'cules	Hercules.
Ly'ra, or Vul'tur Ca'dens,	The Lyre.

Constellations.	*English Names.*
Lacer'ta Stel'lio	... The Lizard.
Lynx	... The Lynx.
Le'o Mi'nor ...	... The Lesser Lion.
Mons Mæ'nalus	... The Mountain of Mænalus.
Mus'ca	... The Fly.
Per'seus ...	... Perseus.
Peg'asus ...	... Pegasus.
Ser'pens ...	... The Serpent.
Serpenta'rius ...	... The Serpent-bearer.
Scu'tum Sobies'ki	... Sobieski's Shield.
Sagit'ta	... The Arrow.
Tau'rus Poniatow'ski	... The Bull of Poniatowski.
Trian'gulum ...	... The Triangle.
Trian'gulum Mi'nus	... The Little Triangle.
Ur'sa Ma'jor, or He'lice	... The Greater Bear.
Ur'sa Mi'nor ...	... The Lesser Bear.
Vulpe'cula ...	... The Fox.

SOUTHERN CONSTELLATIONS.

A'pus	... The Bird of Paradise.
A'ra	... The Altar.
Ar'go Na'vis ...	... The ship Argo.
A'pis	... The Bee.

Constellations.	*English Names.*
Brandenbur'gium Scep-to'rium.	The Brandenburg Sceptre.
Ce'tus	... The Whale.
Ca'nis Mi'nor ...	... The Lesser Dog.
Cra'ter	... The Cup.
Cor'vus	... The Raven.
Centau'rus ...	... The Centaur
Coro'na Austra'lis	... The Southern Crown.
Colum'ba Noa'chi	... Noah's Dove.
Crux	... The Cross.
Ca'nis Ma'jor ...	... The Greater Dog.
Chame'leon ...	... The Chameleon.
Cir'cinus ...	... The Compasses.
Ce'la Praxite'les	... The Gravers.
Erid'anus ...	... Eridanus.
Equule'us Picto'ris	... The Painter's Easel.
For'nax Chem'ica	... The Chemical Furnace.
Grus	... The Crane.
Hy'dra	... The Hydra.
Hirun'do ...	... The Swallow.
Hin'dus ...	... The Indian.
Hy'drus ...	... Southern Serpent.
Horolo'gium ...	... The Clock.

Constellations.	*English Names.*
Lu'pus	... The Wolf.
Le'pus	... The Hare.
Monoc'eros ...	... The Unicorn.
Mons Men'sæ ...	... The Table Mountain.
Machi'na Pneumat'ica	... The Air-pump.
Microsco'pium ...	... The Microscope.
Ori'on	... Orion.
Offici'na Sculpto'ris	... The Sculptor's Shop.
Phœ'nix ...	... Phœnix.
Pa'vo	... The Peacock.
Pis'cis Aus'trans	... The Southern Fish.
Pis'cis Volans ...	... The Flying Fish.
Pyx'is Nau'tica	... The Mariner's Compass.
Qua'dra Eucli'dus	... Euclid's Square.
Ro'bur Ca'roli ...	... Charles's Oak.
Retic'ula Rhomboida'lis	The Rhomboidal Net.
Sex'tans Ura'niæ	... The Sextant of Urania.
Tou'can ...	... The Toucan.
Trian'gulum Austra'lis	... The Southern Triangle.
Telesco'pium ...	... The Telescope.
Xiph'ias	... The Sword-fish.

TABLE OF ASTRONOMICAL MEASUREMENT.

60 Seconds (″) make ... ... 1 minute (′).
60 Minutes ... ... 1 degree (°).
30 Degrees ... ... 1 sign.
90 Degrees ... ... 1 quadrant.
12 Signs, or 4 quadrants, or 360 degs. 1 circle (⊙).

SECTION VII.

LANGUAGE.

English, as now spoken, is a language composed of words derived from the

1. British, Welsh, or Cornish, which may be considered of Celtic origin.

2. Saxon and Danish, of Teutonic and Gothic origin.

3. Latin, the language of the ancient Romans.

4. Norman, a mixture of French and Gothic.

5. French, which is chiefly derived from Latin.

6. Greek, the ancient language of Greece.

7. Words directly from the Italian, Spanish, and other continental languages.

8. A few foreign words and technical terms, introduced by commerce, science, &c.

Juxta, 'nigh to;' as, juxtaposition.
Ob, oc, of, op, 'against;' as, obstruct.
Per, 'thoroughly;' as, pervade.
Post, 'after;' as, postpone.
Pre, 'before;' as, precede.
Pro, 'for;' as, pronoun.
Re, 'again;' as, revert.
Retro, 'backward;' as, retrospect.
Se, 'aside;' as, secede.
Sub, 'under;' as, subscribe.
Super, 'above;' as, superfine.
Trans, 'beyond;' as, transport.

GREEK PREFIXES.

An, or *a,* 'not,' or 'without;' as, anarchy.
Amphi, 'both,' 'two;' as, amphibious, amphitheatre.
Ana, 'up,' 'again;' as, anatomy.
Anti, 'against;' as, antipathy.
Apo, 'from;' as, apostle.
Auto, 'self;' as, autobiography.
Dia, 'through;' as, diameter.
En, em, 'in,' or 'on;' as, emphasis.
Epi, 'upon,' or 'among;' as, epidemic.

Hyper, 'above,' 'excessive;' as, hypercritical.
Hypo, 'under;' as, hypocrite.
Meta, 'beyond;' as, metaphor.
Para, 'beside,' 'near to;' as, paragraph, paraphrase.
Sym, syn, 'together with;' as, sympathy.

AFFIXES.

An affix, or termination, is a particle or syllable added to a word to vary or modify its meaning; as, *ful* in *harmful, less* in *harmless,* &c. It is, however, difficult to ascertain the exact import of many terminations, as they frequently lengthen words without adding to their meaning.

SENTENCES.

Sentences are either simple or compound.

A simple sentence contains only one proposition; as, 'The girl is clever.'

A compound sentence consists of two or more propositions; as, 'The girl is clever, but she has little application, and is not anxious to improve.'

The principal proposition is that upon which the accessary or subordinate propositions depend.

Clauses are parts of sentences intended to intro-

duce, modify, or illustrate propositions; as, 'I am informed, that the girl is clever, but she has little application, and is not anxious to improve.'

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital letters are used in the following situations:—

1. The first word of every sentence.
2. Proper names of persons and places, whether nouns or adjectives; as, England, English.
3. The first word of a quotation in a direct form.
4. The names of months, weeks, days, &c.
5. The names of the Supreme Being, both in the noun and pronoun.
6. The first word of every line in poetry.
7. The pronoun I, and the interjection O.

PUNCTUATION.

The points and characters used in Composition are—Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Period (.); the notes of Interrogation (?) and Exclamation (!); Dash (—), Parenthesis (), Apostrophe ('), Caret (ʌ), and Hyphen (-).

Rules.

1. The parts of a simple sentence should not be separated by any point whatever.

2. Subordinate sentences and clauses should be separated by a comma.

3. Compound sentences should be separated by a semicolon.

4. The colon is generally used when the conjunction is *implied,* and the semicolon when the conjunction is *expressed:* it is also generally used before a quotation.

5. When a sentence is complete, it is marked with a period.

All abbreviations end with a period, as A.D., Anno Domini.

Marks of quotation (" ").

ORTHOËPY; OR, RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The vowel *A* has four sounds, as in *fāte, făt, father,* and *fall.*

The vowel *E* has two sounds, as in *mē* and *mĕt.*

The vowel *I* has two sounds, as in *wīne* and *wĭn.*

The vowel *O* has two sounds, as in *nō* and *nŏt.*

In some words *O* has acquired the sound of *ŭ*, as, *above, brother, come, done, front, glove,* &c.

The vowel *U* has two sounds, as *tūbe, tŭb.*

In the following words *U* has the short sound of *oo*, in good. *Bull, bullfinch, bullet, bullion, bulwark, bush, bushel, butcher, cuckoo, cushion, full, pudding, pull, pullet, pulley, pulpit, push, puss, put, sugar.*

The letters *C* and *G* are soft before *e, i,* and *y,* and hard before *a, o,* and *u.*

The letter *H* should always be aspirated at the beginning of a word, except in the following:—*Heir, heiress, honest, honesty, honour, honourable, honorary, hour.*

The acute accent (′) denotes a short syllable; the grave (‵) a long.

SECTION VIII.

COMPENDIUM OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

A.B.—Bachelor of Arts.

Abp.—Archbishop.

A.C.—Before Christ.

A.D.—In the year of our Lord.

A.M.—Before noon.

A.M.—In the year of the world.

Anon.—Anonymous.

A.U.C.—In the year of the city, *i. e.* since the building of Rome.

Bart.—Baronet.

Bp.—Bishop.

B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity.

C., Cent.—A hundred.

C.C.C.—Corpus Christi College.

Co.—Company.

Col.—Colonel.

Cr.—Creditor.

C.P.S.—Keeper of the Privy Seal.

C.R.—Keeper of the Rolls.

C.S.—Keeper of the Seal.

Cwt.—A hundredweight.

D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Law.

D.D.—Doctor of Divinity.

D.M.—Doctor of Music.

Do.—The aforesaid.

Dr.—Doctor, or Debtor.

E., W., N., S.—East, West, North, South.

e.g.—For example.

et cætera, (*&c.*)—And so forth.

Exon.—Exeter.

F.A.S.—Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.

F.R.S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.

G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Bath.

Gen.—General.

Gent.—Gentleman.

Ibid.—The same.

Idem.—The same.

Incog.—Unknown.

id est, (*i. e.*)—That is.

Inst.—Instant.

J.D.—Doctor of Laws.

J.H.S.—Jesus, Saviour of Men.

K.B.—Knight of the Bath.

Kt.—Knight.

K.G.—Knight of the Garter.

K.P.—Knight of St. Patrick.

K.T.—Knight of the Thistle.

L., (*liber.*)—A book.

lb.—A pound-weight.

L.D.—Lady-day.

Ldp.—Lordship.
Libræ.—Pounds.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
LL.D.—Doctor of Laws.
M.—Monsieur.
M.A. or *A.M.*—Master of Arts.
M.B.—Bachelor of Medicine.
M.D.—Doctor of Medicine.
Mdlle.—Mademoiselle.
Messrs.—Gentlemen.
Mesds.—Ladies.
MS.—Manuscript.
MSS.—Manuscripts.
N.B.—Mark well.
n.l.—It appears not.
N.S.—New Style.
O.S.—Old Style.
Olymp.—Olympiad.
Parl.—Parliament.
P.M.—Afternoon.
P.S.—Postscript.
Q.C.—Queen's Counsel.
q. d.—As if he should say.
q. l.—As much as you please.

q. s.—A sufficient quantity.

R., (*Rex.*)—King.

Rev.—Reverend.

Reg. Prof.—King's Professor.

Rt. Hon.—Right Honourable.

Rt. Wpful.—Right Worshipful.

S., (*Solidus.*)—A shilling.

S.P.Q.R.—The Senate and the Roman People.

S.T.P.—Professor of Divinity.

v., (*vide.*)—See.

viz.—That is to say.

V.R.—Victoria Regina.

Ult.—Last month.

Wp.—Worship.

Xmas.—Christmas.

Xtian.—Christian.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN PHRASES AND WORDS EXPLAINED.

A bas.—Down with.

A la mode.—In the fashion.

Aide-de-camp.—A military officer attending a general.

Alguazil.—A Spanish constable.

Allemande.—A kind of German dance.

Amateur.—A lover of any art or science.

Amende.—Compensation.

Antique.—Ancient.

Aperçu.—A brief sketch of any subject.

Apropos.—To the purpose.

Au pis aller.—At the worst.

Badinage.—Light or playful discourse.

Bagatelle.—A trifle.

Bateau.—A long, light boat.

Beau idéal.—Ideal excellence.

Beau monde.—The gay or fashionable world.

Beaux esprits.—Men of wit.

Bella-donna (Italian).—The deadly nightshade; literally, fair lady—so called, it is said, because its juice is used as a cosmetic by Italian ladies.

Belle.—A fine or fashionable lady.

Belles lettres.—Polite literature.

Billet doux.—A love-letter.

Bon jour.—Good day.

Bon ton.—High fashion.

Bon vivant.—A high-liver.

Bonne bouche.—A delicious morsel.

Bourgeois.—A citizen of the trading class.

Bravura.—A song of difficult execution.

Burletta (Italian).—A musical farce.

Cachet.—A seal. *Lettre de cachet.*—A secret order of arrest.

Cadenza.—In music, the fall or modulation of the voice; also an ornament often used at the close of a strain.

Calibre.—Capacity or compass, an artillery term, but sometimes applied figuratively to mental power.

Cantata (Italian).—A poem set to music.

Caoutchouc (Indian).—India-rubber.

Cap-à-pie.—From head to foot.

Capriccio (Italian).—A fanciful irregular species of musical composition.

Capriole (Italian).—A leap without advancing.

Carte blanche.—Unconditional terms.

Chanson.—A song.

Chansonnette.—A little song.

Chapeau.—A hat.

Chaperon.—One who attends a lady to public places as a guide and protector.

Chargé d'affaires.—An ambassador of second rank.

Château.—A castle, a country mansion.

Chef-d'œuvre.—A masterpiece.

Chiaro-oscuro (Italian).—The management of light and shadow in painting.

Cicerone (Italian).—A guide or conductor.

Cicisbeo (Italian).—A gallant.

Ci-devant.—Formerly.

Clique.—A party or gang.

Comme il faut.—As it should be.

Con amore (Italian).—With love or hearty inclination.

Congé d'élire.—Permission to elect.

Connoisseur.—A skilful judge.

Contour.—The outline of a figure.

Cotillon.—A lively dance.

Coup de grâce.—The finishing blow.

Coup d'état.—A master-stroke of state policy.

Coup de main.—A bold and rapid enterprise.

Coup d'œil.—A glance of the eye.

Coûte que coûte.—Cost what it will.

Da capo (Italian).—Over again.

Débris.—Broken remains.

Déjeûner à la fourchette.—A breakfast or luncheon with meats.

Dénouement.—An explanation or unravelling.

Dépôt.—A store. It also means the recruiting reserve of regiments.

Dernier ressort.—The last resource.

Dieu et mon droit.—God and my right.

Dolŏroso (Italian).—Soft and pathetic.

Domicile.—An abode.

Double entendre.—A phrase with a double meaning.

Eclaircissement.—A clearing-up of an affair.

Elève.—A pupil.

Elite.—A choice or select body.

Embonpoint.—Good condition.

Ennui.—Wearisomeness.

Ensemble.—The whole taken together.

Entrée.—Entrance. Also used in cookery for a principal dish.

Entremets.—One of the small dishes set between the principal ones at dinner.

Entre nous.—Between ourselves.

Esprit de corps.—The spirit of attachment derived from association in a body or party.

Exposé.—An exposition.

Faux pas.—A false step.

Fête.—A feast or celebration.

Femme-de-chambre.—A chamber-maid.

Feu de joie.—A bonfire: also a discharge of musketry on days of rejoicing.

Finale (Italian).—The close.

Fleur-de-lis.—The flower of the lily.

Forte (Italian).—In music, a direction to sing or play with force or spirit.

Fortissimo.—Very loud.

Gaucherie.—Awkwardness.

Gendarmes.—Military police.

Grisette.—Literally, dressed in grey: applied to shop-girls or workwomen in France.

Gusto (Italian).—Great relish.

Haricot.—A kind of ragout.

Honi soit qui mal y pense.—Evil be to him that evil thinks.

Hors de combat.—Disabled for fighting or competition.

Hôtel-Dieu.—The chief hospital in French cities.

Ich dien (German).—I serve.

In petto (Italian).—In reserve, or suspense.

Je ne sais quoi.—I know not what.

Jet d'eau.—An ornamental fountain.

Jeu de mots.—Play upon words.

Jeu d'esprit.—Play of wit, a witticism.

Levée.—A morning visit or reception.

Liqueur.—A cordial.

Mademoiselle.—A young unmarried lady; when used as an address, equivalent to *Miss.*

Maître d'hôtel.—An hotel-keeper, house-steward.

Mal-à-propos.—Out of time, unbecoming.

Malaria (Italian).—Noxious exhalations.

Matinée.—A morning party.

Mauvaise honte.—False modesty, bashfulness.

Manège.—A riding-school.

Ménage.—Housekeeping.

Naïveté.—Ingenuousness, simplicity.

Niaiserie.—Silliness.

Nom-de-guerre.—An assumed name.

Nonchalance.—Coolness, easy indifference.

On dit.—A rumour, a flying report.

Outré.—Extraordinary, eccentric.

Parole.—Word of honour.

Pas.—Precedence; literally, a step.

Patois.—Provincial dialect.

Penchant.—An inclination, a leaning towards.

Petit.—Small, little.

Petit-maître.—A little master, a fop.

Peu à peu.—Gradually, by gentle approach.

Plateau.—A plain, a flat surface.

Protégé.—Taken charge of, or patronized.

Qui va là?—Who goes there?

Qui vive.—On the alert.

Ragout.—A highly-seasoned dish.

Rencontre.—An encounter.

Restaurateur.—A tavern-keeper, and one who provides dinners, &c.

Rouge.—Red colouring for the skin.

Rouge et noir.—Red and black, a game played by gamblers.

Ruse de guerre.—A stratagem of war.

Sang froid.—Coolness, self-possession.

Sans.—Without.

Sans-culottes.—A term applied to the rabble of the French Revolution.

Saucisse.—A sausage.

Savant.—A learned man.

Soubriquet.—A nickname.

Soi-disant.—Self-styled, pretended.

Soirée.—An evening party.

Souvenir.—Remembrance, a keepsake.

Tête-à-tête.—A conversation between two persons.

Table d'hôte.—An ordinary at which the master of the hotel presides.

Tartuffe.—A nickname for a hypocritical devotee, derived from the principal character in Molière's comedy, so called.

Tirade.—A tedious and bitter harangue.

Ton.—The fashion.

Torso (Italian).—The fragmentary trunk of a statue.

Tour.—A journey.

Tour à tour.—By turns.

Tout-ensemble.—The whole.

Valet-de-chambre.—A footman.

Vignette.—A name given to slight engravings without a formal outline or border, with which books, bank-notes, &c. are ornamented.

Vis-à-vis.—Face to face.

Vive la bagatelle.—Success to trifles.

Vive le Roi.—Long live the King.

Vive la Reine.—Long live the Queen.

Vive l'Empereur.—Long live the Emperor.

Vive l'Impératrice.—Long live the Empress.

A fortio'ri.—With stronger reason.

A prio'ri.—From the cause to the effect.

Ab ini'tio.—From the beginning.

Ad arbit'rium.—At pleasure.

Ad absur'dum.—Showing the absurdity.

Absit invid'ia.—All offence apart.

Absit o'men.—May it not prove ominous.

Ad captan'dum vulgus.—To catch the mob; to captivate the vulgar.

Adden'dum.—An appendix.

Ad eun'dem.—To the same degree.

Ad Græ'cas kalen'das.—A figurative expression, implying indefinite postponement, equivalent to "never."

Ad in'terim.—During the meanwhile.

Ad infini'tum.—Without end.

Ad lib'itum.—At pleasure.

Ad nau'seam.—So as to create disgust.

Ad referen'dum.—For further consideration.

Ad rem.—To the purpose.

Ad valo'rem.—According to value.

Affla'tus.—Inspiration.

Agen'da.—Things to be done.

Al'ga.—A kind of sea-weed.

A'lias.—Otherwise; a term used to imply an assumed name.

Al'ibi.—Elsewhere: a legal term, of proof that the accused was not present.

Al'ma ma'ter.—Benign mother: a term applied to a university.

Al'ter ego.—A second self.

An'no Dom'ini.—In the year of our Lord.

An'no mun'di.—In the year of the world.

An'te merid'iem.—Before noon.

A'qua.—Water.

Arca'na impe'rii.—State secrets.

Argumen'tum ad hom'inem.—Personal application in argument.

Argumen'tum ad ignoran'tiam.—A foolish argument.

Ar'miger.—One bearing arms; an esquire.

Assump'sit.—It is taken for granted.

Au'di al'teram par'tem.—Hear the other side.

Bo'na fi'de.—In good faith.

Bo'reas.—The north wind.

Cæ'teris par'ibus.—Other things being equal—being alike in other respects.

Cacoe'thes.—A bad habit or custom.

Cacoe'thes scriben'di.—A mania for writing.

Cam'era obscu'ra.—A dark chamber used by artists.

Cap'ut mor'tuum.—The worthless remains.

Car'et.—This mark (ʌ) to denote that something has been omitted.

Cogno'men.—A surname.

Commu'nia pro'prie deco're.—To express common things with propriety.

Com'pos men'tis.—Of sound mind.

Con'tra.—Against.

Con'tra bo'nos mo'res.—Against good manners.

Cor'nuco'pia.—The horn of plenty.

Corrigen'da.—Words to be corrected.

Cui bo'no?—To what good will it tend?

Cum privile'gio.—With privilege.

Curio'sa feli'citas.—A happy choice of words in writing.

Curren'te cal'amo.—With a running pen; written off-hand.

Cus'tos rotulo'rum.—Keeper of the rolls.

Da'ta.—Things granted.

De fac'to.—In fact or reality.

De'ficit.—A want or deficiency.

Dei gra'tiâ.—By the grace of God.

De ju're.—By law or right.

De'le.—Blot out or erase (a printer's term).

Del'ta.—The Greek letter Δ; a triangular tract of land towards the mouth of a river.

De mor'tuis nil ni'si bo'num.—Of the dead say nothing except what is good.

De no'vo.—Anew; over again.

De'o volen'te, or D.V.—God willing.

Desidera'tum; pl. *Desidera'ta.*—A thing or things desired or wanted.

De'sunt cæ'tera.—The rest is wanting.

De'tur dignio'ri.—Let it be given to the most worthy.

De'us ex machi'nâ.—A god from the clouds; unexpected aid in an emergency.

Dex'ter.—The right hand.

Dic'tum.—A positive assertion.

Dilu'vium.—A deposit of superficial loam, sand, &c., caused by a deluge.

Disjec'ta mem'bra.—The scattered limbs of a composition.

Distrin'gas.—A writ for distraining.

Di'vide et im'pera.—Divide and govern.

Dra'co.—A dragon; a constellation.

Dram'atis perso'næ.—The characters in a play.

Du'lia (Greek).—An inferior kind of worship.

Du'o.—Two; a song for two performers.

Duodec'imo.—Applied to a book having twelve leaves to the sheet.

Duran'te be'ne plac'ito.—During pleasure.

Duran'te vi'tâ.—During life.

Ec'ce ho'mo.—Behold the man.

Ec'ce sig'num.—Behold the sign.

Ele'git.—A writ of execution: so called from words implying that the plaintiff hath chosen it.

Emer'itus.—Originally applied to a soldier who had served his full time, and who was, in consequence, entitled to his discharge.

E plu'ribus u'num.—One from many—the motto of the United States.

Equilib'rium.—Equality of weight; even balance.

Er'go.—Therefore.

Erra'tum; pl. *Erra'ta.*—A mistake or mistakes in printing.

Est mo'dus in re'bus.—There is a medium in everything.

Es'to perpet'ua.—May it last for ever.

Et cæ'tera.—And the rest.

Ex.—Out of; late (as ex-consul, late a consul).

Excerp'ta.—Extracts.

Ex conces'so.—From what has been granted.

Ex cu'riâ.—Out of court.

Ex offic'io.—By virtue of office; officially.

Ex par'te.—On one side.

Fa'cile pri'mus, or *fa'cile prin'ceps.*—By far the first or chiefest.

Facsim'ile.—An exact copy.

Fe'lo de se.—A suicide; self-murderer.

Festi'na len'te.—Make slow haste; advance steadily rather than hurriedly.

Fi'at.—Let it be done.

Fie'ri fa'cias.—Cause it to be done (a species of writ).

Fi'nis.—The end.

Flagran'te bel'lo.—While the war is raging.

Fu'gam fe'cit.—He has taken to flight.

Gra'tis.—Free of cost.

Gra'tis dic'tum.—Said for nothing.

Hab'eas cor'pus.—You are to bring up the body. A writ of right, by virtue of which every British

subject can, when imprisoned, demand to be put upon his trial.

Hic et ubi'que. — Here and there and everywhere.

Ho'mo multa'rum litera'rum.—A man of much learning.

Ho'ra fu'git.—Time flies.

Ib'idem, Ib'id.—In the same place.

I'dem.—The same.

Id est, i. e.—That is.

Ido'neus ho'mo.—A fit man.

Imper'ium in imper'io.—One government existing within another.

Imprima'tur.—Let it be printed.

Impri'mis.—In the first place.

Impromp'tu.—A prompt remark or piece of wit.

In artic'ulo mor'tis.—At the point of death.

In cœ'lo qui'es.—Rest in heaven.

Incog'nito.—Disguised, unknown.

In commen'dam.—For a time.

In conspec'tu fo'ri.—In the eye of the law.

In cu'riâ.—In the court.

In du'plo.—Twice as much.

In for'mâ pau'peris.—As a pauper.

In fo'ro conscien'tiæ.—Before the court of the conscience; judging according to conscience.

In lo'co.—In the proper place.

In pet'to (Italian).—In one's own bosom; held in reserve.

In pos'terum.—For the time to come.

In pro'priâ perso'nâ.—In person.

In sta'tu quo.—In the former state.

In'star om'nium.—One will suffice for all.

In trans'itu.—On the passage.

In'ter nos.—Between ourselves.

In terro'rem.—By way of warning.

In to'to.—Altogether.

In vac'uo.—In empty space.

Ip'se dix'it.—He himself said it; an assertion.

Ip'so fac'to.—By the fact itself; actually.

Ip'so ju're.—By the law itself.

I'tem.—Also.

Jac'ta est a'lea; judi'cium De'i.—The die is cast; the judgment of God.

Ju're divi'no.—By divine law.

La'bor om'nia vin'cit.—Labour conquers all things.

Lap'sus lin'guæ.—A slip of the tongue.

Le'ge.—Read.

Lex non scrip'ta.—The unwritten or common law.

Lex ter'ræ.—The law of the land.

Lex talio'nis.—The law of retaliation.

Litera'ti.—Men of letters or learning.

Lo'cum ten'ens.—One who holds a place for another.

Mag'na char'ta.—The great charter of England.

Ma'jor do'mo.—One who has the management of a household.

Ma'lum in se.—A thing evil in itself.

Manda'mus.—A writ from the King's Bench.

Max'imum.—The greatest.

Memen'to mo'ri.—Remember death.

Memorabi'lia.—Things to be remembered.

Memor'iter.—By rote.

Mens sa'na in cor'pore sa'no.—A sound mind in a sound body.

Me'um et tu'um.—Mine and thine.

Min'imum.—The very least.

Minu'tiæ.—Minute concerns, trifles.

Mira'bile dic'tu.—Wonderful to tell.

Mit'timus.—We send; a warrant for the commitment of an offender.

Mul'tum in par'vo.—Much in little.

Mutan'da.—Things to be altered.

Muta'tis mutan'dis.—Changing one term for the other, when required, in reasoning by analogy.

Neces'sitas non hab'et le'gem.—Necessity has no law.

Nem'ine contradicen'te.—No one contradicting.

Nem'ine dissentien'te.—Without opposition or dissent.

Ne plus ul'tra.—To the utmost extent.

Ne quid ni'mis.—Not too much of anything; do nothing in excess.

Ne ten'tes aut per'fice.—Attempt nothing without accomplishing it.

Nil desperan'dum.—Never despair.

No'lens vo'lens.—Willing or unwilling.

No'lo episcopa'ri.—I am not willing to be made a bishop: an old formality, now used figuratively to designate an affected indifference on attaining a desired object.

Non com'pos men'tis.—Not of a sound mind.

Non est disputan'dum.—It is not to be disputed.

Non no'bis so'lum.—Not merely for ourselves.

Non obstan'te.—Notwithstanding; none opposing.

Nos'ce teip'sum.—Know thyself.

Nos'citur ex so'ciis.—He is known by his companions.

No'ta be'ne.—Mark well.

Nul'lum quod tet'igit, non orna'vit.—Whatever he touched he embellished.

Om'nes.—All.

O'nus proban'di.—The responsibility of producing proof.

O're rotun'do.—With full-sounding voice.

O tem'pora! O mo'res!—O, what times! what manners!

O'tium cum dignita'te.—Ease with dignity.

Pa'ri pas'su.—With equal step; in the same degree.

Pas'sim.—Here and there; in many places.

Penden'te li'te.—While the suit is pending.

Per se.—By itself; alone.

Per cent., or *per cen'tum.*—By the hundred.

Per fas et ne'fas.—Through right and wrong.

Per sal'tum.—With a leap.

Pinx'it.—Painted it: placed after the artist's name on a picture.

Poe'ta nas'citur, non fit.—A poet is born, not made.

Pos'se comita'tûs. — The power of the county, which may be called out on an emergency by the sheriff.

Postula'ta.—Points assumed.

Præcog'nita.—Things previously known.

Pri'mâ fa'cie.—On the first face; according to the first view of anything.

Pri'mum mo'bile.—The primary motive (or moving power).

Pro a'ris et fo'cis. — For our altars and our hearths.

Proba'tum est.—It has been tried and proved.

Pro bo'no pub'lico.—For the public good.

Pro et con.—For and against.

Pro for'mâ.—For form's sake; according to form.

Pro hâc vi'ce.—For this turn, or occasion.

Pro ra'tâ.—In proportion.

Pro re na'ta.—For a special purpose, or as occasion may require (when used medically).

Pro tem'pore.—For a time.

Quam di'u se be'ne ges'serit.—So long as he shall conduct himself properly.

Quan'tum li'bet.—As much as you please.

Quan'tum suf'ficit.—A sufficient quantity; enough.

Qua'si di'cas.—As if you should say.

Qui ca'pit ill'le fa'cit.—If the cap fits, let him wear it.

Quid nunc?—What now? A term applied to talking politicians.

Quid pro quo.—One thing for another; "tit for tat."

Quis separa'bit?—Who shall separate us?

Qui tam? — Who so? The title given to an action in the nature of an information on a penal statute.

Quo an'imo.—With what intention.

Quoad.—As to.

Quon'dam.—Former.

Quo'rum. — Of whom; a term signifying a sufficient number for a certain business.

Quo war'ranto.—By what warrant or authority.

Re'gium do'num.—A royal donation; a grant from the Crown to the Irish Presbyterian clergy.

Re infec'tâ.—The business not being done.

Requies'cat in pa'ce.—May he rest in peace.

Res'pice fi'nem.—Look to the end.

Res angu'sta do'mi. — Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.

Res pub'lica.—The common weal.

Resur'gam.—I shall rise again.

Scan'dalum magna'tum.—Scandal of the great, or libels on the nobility or judges.

Scrip'sit.—Wrote it.

Sculp'sit.—Engraved it: placed after the engraver's name on prints.

Secun'dum ar'tem.—According to the rules of art.

Sem'per idem.—Always the same.

Seria'tim.—In order; successively.

Sic pas'sim.—So everywhere.

Sic tran'sit glo'ria mun'di.—Thus passes away the glory of the world.

Sic in origina'li.—So it stands in the original.

Sim'plex mundit'iis.—Simple yet elegant; neat; unostentatious.

Si'ne di'e.—Without naming a day.

Si'ne quâ non.—Indispensably requisite.

Si'ne invid'iâ.—Without envy.

Spec'tas et tu specta'beris.—You will see and be seen.

Sta'tu quo.—In the same state.

Sua'viter in mo'do, for'titer in re.—Gentle in manner, resolute in deed.

Sub'pœna. — Under a penalty. A summons to attend a court as a witness.

Succeda'neum.—A substitute.

Su'i gen'eris.—Of its own kind; peculiar.

Sum'mum bon'um.—The chief good.

Su'um cui'que.—Let every one have his own.

Ta'le qua'le.—Such as it is.

Tœ'dium vi'tæ.—Weariness of life.

Tem'pus e'dax re'rum.—Time the devourer of all things.

Tem'pus fu'git.—Time flies.

Tem'pus om'nia reve'lat.—Time reveals all things.

Tot hom'ines quot senten'tiæ.—So many men, so many minds.

To'to cor'de.—With the whole heart.

Tri'a junc'ta in u'no.—Three united in one.

Va'de me'cum.—Go with me. Applied to portable articles in frequent use.

Vel'uti in spec'ulum.—As in a mirror (applied to the drama).

Ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci.—I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verba'tim et litera'tim.—Word for word; to the very letter.

Ver'itas vin'cit.—Truth conquers.

Ver'sus.—Against.

Ve'to.—I forbid.

Vi'a.—By the way of.

Vi'ce.—In the room of.

Vi'ce ver'sâ.—The terms being reversed; reversely.

Vi'de.—See.

Vi'de et cre'de.—See and believe.

Vi et ar'mis.—By force and arms; by unlawful means.

Vis iner'tiæ.—Inert power; the tendency of every body to remain at rest.

Vi'vâ vo'ce.—By word of mouth; by the living voice.

Vi'vant rex et regi'na.—Long live the king and queen.

Vox De'i.—The voice of God.

Vox popu'li.—The voice of the people.

Vox stella'rum.—The voice of the stars. Applied to almanacs.

Vul'go.—Vulgarly; commonly.

Vul'tus est in'dex an'imi.—The countenance is the index of the mind.

Ultima'tum.—A final answer or decision.

SECTION IX.

MYTHOLOGY, ETC.

The chief false gods of Egypt were:—

A'pis, Sera'pis, or Osi'ris, the Ox.
I'sis, the Cow.
Anu'bis, the Dog.

The false gods of India:—

Brah'ma. | Vish'nu.
Jug'gernaut.

Principal Saxon gods, from whose names are derived the days of our week:—

Sun	...	... Sunday.
Moon	...	... Monday.
Tuis'co	...	... Tuesday.
Wo'den	...	... Wednesday.
Thor	...	... Thursday.
Fri'ga	...	... Friday.
Sa'ter	...	... Saturday.

ABSTRACT OF HEATHEN MYTHOLOGY.

TWELVE SUPERIOR DEITIES.

Ju'piter, the son of Saturn, and supreme god of the Pagan world.

Nep'tune, the son of Saturn, and god of the sea.

Vul'can, the son of Jupiter, and god of fire.

Mars, the son of Jupiter, and god of war.

Mer'cury, or *Her'mes,* the son of Jupiter, messenger of the gods, and god of eloquence.

Apol'lo, or *Phœ'bus,* the son of Jupiter, and god of music, poetry, and the sciences.

Ju'no, wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven.

Miner'va, or *Pal'las,* daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of wisdom.

Ves'ta, daughter of Saturn, and goddess of domestic life, to whom the hearth was sacred.

Ce'res, daughter of Saturn, and goddess of corn and agriculture.

Ve'nus, wife of Vulcan, and goddess of love.

Dia'na, Lu'na, Hec'ate or *Phœ'be,* daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of chastity and the chase.

SIX SELECT DEITIES.

Sat'urn, father of Jupiter, and god of time.

Janus, a Roman deity, god of the year.

Plu'to, god of the infernal regions.

Bac'chus, or *Iac'chus,* son of Jupiter, and god of wine.

Rhe'a, or *Cy'bele,* wife of Saturn, and mother of the gods.

Plu'tus, god of riches.

INFERIOR DEITIES, DEMI-GODS, AND PERSONAGES CELEBRATED BY THE CLASSIC POETS.

Abeo'na, goddess of voyages.

Acan'tha, a nymph beloved by Apollo.

Ach'eron, the son of Sol and Terra, turned into a river of hell.

Achil'les, the great hero of the Trojan war; invulnerable except in the right heel, which was pierced by an arrow aimed by Paris.

A'cis, a beautiful Sicilian shepherd.

Actæ'on, a famous hunter, changed by Diana into a stag, for disturbing her whilst bathing.

Adamantæ'a, Jupiter's nurse in Crete, who suspended his cradle to a tree, that the infant might not be found in the earth, the sea, or the heaven.

Ado'nis, a beautiful youth, beloved by Venus, killed by a wild boar.

Æ'gis, the shield of Minerva, covered with the skin of the goat Amalthæ'a.

Ægyp'tus, a son of Be'lus, whose fifty sons married the fifty daughters of his brother Dan'aus.

Æ'olus, god of the winds.

Æscula'pius, the god of physic.

Æne'as, the hero of the "Æneid," a celebrated poem written by Virgil.

Æ'thon, Eo'us, Pyr'ois, and *Phleg'on,* the four horses of Sol, or the sun.

Agamem'non, king of Argos and Mycenæ, the brother of Menelaus, and generalissimo of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.

A'jax, one of the Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy.

Amphitri'te, wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

Androm'ache, the wife of Hector.

Androm'eda, wife of Perseus, raised to a constellation.

Aon'ides, a name of the Muses.

Arach'ne, a Lydian girl, changed into a spider by Minerva, for contending with her in spinning.

Arethu'sa, a nymph turned into a fountain by Diana.

Ar'gus, a monster with a hundred eyes, killed by Mercury, and turned into a peacock by Juno.

Ariad'ne, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who explained to The'seus the windings of the labyrinth; and, being deserted by him, was married to Bacchus, whose priestess she became.

A'sia, a daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, from whom the continent of Asia derives its name.

Astræ'a, goddess of justice.

Atalan'ta, an Arcadian princess, celebrated for her swift running.

A'te, the goddess of evil, mischief, and revenge.

At'las, son of Jupiter, who was changed into a mountain, and supported the heavens on his shoulders.

Auro'ra, goddess of the morning.

Bap'tæ, priests of Cotytto, goddess of shame.

Bello'na, sister to Mars, and goddess of war.

Bo'reas, the north wind.

Briar'eus, one of the hundred-handed giants that warred against Jupiter.

Cadu'ceus, the wand of Mercury.

Calyp'so, a daughter of Atlas, who entertained Ulysses in her island of Æ'a.

Cas'tor and *Pol'lux,* twin brothers, who shared immortality between them, and were changed into the constellation Gemini.

Cen'taurs, inhabitants of Thessaly, half men and half horses.

Cer'berus, the three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades.

Ces'tus, the embroidered girdle of Venus.

Char'on, the ferryman of hell.

Chi'ron, a centaur skilled in medicine, music, and other arts. He was preceptor to Hercules, Æsculapius, and Achilles, and formed the constellation Sagittarius.

Cir'ce, a famous enchantress.

Clytemnes'tra, the wife of Agamemnon.

Co'mus, god of mirth.

Concor'dia, goddess of peace.

Cornuco'pia, the horn of plenty.

Cu'pid, son of Mars and Venus, and god of love.

Cy'clops, giants, Vulcan's workmen, who had only one eye, in the middle of the forehead.

Dan'aus, a son of Belus, who married his fifty daughters to the fifty sons of Egyptus.

Daph'ne, a nymph beloved by Apollo, and changed into a laurel.

Deucal'ion, a son of Prometheus, who, with his wife Pyr'rha, was preserved in the general deluge: they afterwards repeopled the earth by throwing stones behind them, which became respectively men and women.

Discor'dia, goddess of contention.

Dry'ades, nymphs who presided over trees.

E'cho, the daughter of Air and Tellus, who pined away through love of Narcissus.

Ely'sium, the heathen paradise.

Endym'ion, an astronomer and shepherd beloved by Luna. He could command sleep at pleasure.

Er'ebus, a river in hell.

Euro'pa, a nymph carried into Crete by Jupiter, transformed into a bull. She gave her name to Europe.

Fa'ma, the goddess of fame.

Fates, or *Destinies,* three sisters, called Clo'tho, Lach'esis, and At'ropos. They were intrusted with the lives of mortals. The first was said to attach

the thread of human life to the distaff, the second to draw it out, and the third to cut it asunder.

Fau'nus, ancient king of the Aborigines: his offspring, the Fauni, were rustic deities.

Fi'des, goddess of faith.

Flo'ra, goddess of flowers.

Fortu'na, goddess of fortune, said to be blind.

Fu'ries, or avenging goddesses, whose names were Alec'to, Mega'ra, and Tisiph'one.

Ganyme'des, a beautiful youth, Jupiter's cup-bearer.

Ge'nius (plural *ge'nii*), spirits or demons, that presided at the birth of mortals.

Gor'dius, a king of Phrygia, famous for tying the Gordian knot upon which the empire of Asia depended. Alexander the Great, having failed to untie it, cut it asunder.

Gor'gones, three sisters, Eury'ale, Medu'sa, and Sthe'no: their appearance was so dreadful that every one on whom they looked was turned into stone.

Ha'des, the infernal regions, generally translated Hell.

Hamadry'ades, nymphs who lived and died with oak-trees.

Har'pies, three rapacious monsters, with the bodies of vultures and the faces of women: they were called Ael'lo, Calæ'no, and Ocyp'ete.

Harpoc'rates, the Egyptian god of silence.

He'be, goddess of youth.

Hec'tor, the prince of Troy, and most valiant of all the chiefs that fought against Greece.

Her'cules, a demigod, famous for his strength and his celebrated labours.

Hes'perus or *Vesper,* the evening star.

Hesper'ides, the daughters of Hes'perus, Æ'gle, Arethu'sa, and Hesper'ethusa. They had a garden of golden apples, guarded by a dragon, which Her'cules slew.

Hy'ades, seven stars in the head of Tau'rus.

Hygei'a, the goddess of health.

Hy'men, god of marriage.

I'ris, the messenger of Juno, changed into the rainbow.

Ixi'on, the father of the centaurs, who was fastened in hell to a wheel, which continually revolved over a river of fire.

Ja'nus, a Roman deity, represented with two faces.

Ja'son, the leader of the famous Argonautic expedition for the recovery of the golden fleece. The vessel in which he sailed was the Argo, and its crew were called the Argonauts.

Laoc'oon, a priest of Apollo, who, with his two sons, was killed by two enormous serpents.

Lar'es, household gods at Rome.

Le'the, the river of oblivion in Hades.

Lu'cifer, the morning star.

Ma'nes, souls, or shades, of the departed.

Mede'a, a celebrated sorceress.

Mello'na, goddess of honey.

Menela'us, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

Men'tor, the friend of Ulysses, and tutor of his son Telemachus.

Mi'das, a king of Phrygia, to whom Bacchus gave the power of turning everything he touched into gold.

Mi'nos, son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete. He was famed as a lawgiver, and was made a judge in Hades.

Mi'notaur, a monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus.

Mnemos'yne, the mother of the Muses, and goddess of memory.

Mo'mus, god of laughter and mirth.

Mor'pheus, the son and minister of Somnus, and god of dreams.

Mu'ses, the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over poetry, music, and literature, called Calli'ope, Cli'o, Er'ato, Euter'pe, Melpom'ene, Polyhym'nia, Terpsich'ore, Thali'a, and Uran'ia. Calli'ope was the muse of heroic poetry, Cli'o of history, Er'ato of amorous poetry, Euter'pe of music, Melpom'ene of tragedy, Polyhym'nia of rhetoric, Terpsich'ore of dancing, Thali'a of comedy and lyric poetry, and Uran'ia of astronomy.

Nai'ades, beautiful nymphs, who presided over rivers, fountains, &c.

Nere'ides, sea nymphs, the fifty daughters of Ne'reus.

Ni'obe, a female, whose fourteen children were slain by Apollo. She wept herself into a statue.

Nox (night), the daughter of Chaos, the most ancient of the deities.

Oce'anus, god of the sea.

O'gyges, a son of Neptune, who reigned in Bœotia. In his time a great deluge overflowed Greece.

Ori'on, a great astronomer, raised to a constellation.

Or'pheus, the son of Jupiter and Calliope, whose musical skill was so great, that rocks, trees, &c., followed him.

Pa'les, goddess of pastures and husbandry.

Pan, god of shepherds.

Pando'ra, a woman formed by Vulcan, who possessed a box containing all the evils which afflict mankind, with Hope at the bottom.

Par'is, a prince of Troy, whose abduction of Helen was the cause of the ten years' war.

Pe'gasus, a winged horse, raised to a constellation.

Pel'ops, the son of Tan'talus, who was cruelly murdered by his father; but, being restored to life by Jupiter, reigned in southern Greece, to which he gave the name of Peloponnesus.

Pena'tes, small statues or household gods.

Penel'ope, the affectionate and faithful wife of Ulysses.

Per'scus, a son of Jupiter, who performed many exploits with the Ægis of Minerva, to which he affixed the head of the Gorgon Medusa.

Pha'eton, the son of Sol and Clym'ene, who, attempting to guide his father's chariot, set the world on fire.

Philome'la, a female, turned into a nightingale.

Pi'tho, goddess of eloquence.

Plei'ades, seven daughters of Atlas, changed into stars.

Pomo'na, goddess of fruits and autumn.

Prome'theus, brother of Atlas, who formed a man of clay, and animated him with fire stolen from heaven.

Prot'eus, a sea-god, who could change his shape as he pleased.

Psy'che, a beautiful nymph, beloved by Cupid: she is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly.

Pyg'mies, a nation of dwarfs in India, who were carried away by Hercules.

Py'thon, a huge serpent, which was slain by Apollo.

Rhadaman'thus, one of the judges of hell.

Sat'yrs, the attendants of Bacchus, half men and half goats.

Si'rens, sea-nymphs, who enticed mariners by their music, and then devoured them.

Si'syphus, a robber who was condemned by Pluto to roll a stone up a mountain in hell, which always rebounded to the plain again.

Som'nus, son of Erebus and Nox, and god of sleep.

Sphinx, a monster resembling a virgin and winged lion, sent by Juno to infest Thebes, in Egypt.

Sten'tor, a Grecian, who had as loud a voice as fifty men together.

Sylva'nus, god of forests.

Styx, a river in hell.

Tac'ita, goddess of silence.

Tan'talus, a king of Phrygia, who, for murdering his son Pelops, was doomed to everlasting thirst.

Tar'tarus, the place of punishment in Hades.

Ter'minus, god of boundaries.

The'seus, a celebrated Grecian hero, resembling Hercules in his achievements.

Tri'ton, Neptune's son and trumpeter.

Tropho'nius, a Bœotian prophet, who gave oracles in a cave, into which whoever entered laughed no more.

Ulys'ses, a brave Grecian, whose wanderings after the destruction of Troy are the subject of the "Odyssey."

Vertum'nus, god of spring.

Ves'ta, goddess of fire.

Zeph'yrus, the west wind.

NAMES OF IMPORTANT PERSONS AND PLACES IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

Ab'ila, a mountain in Africa, opposite to Calpe in Spain. These two mountains were called the pillars of Hercules.

Achil'las, a general of Ptol'emy, who murdered Pompey the Great.

Acrop'olis, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side.

Æs'chines, an Athenian orator, the rival of Demosthenes.

Æt'na, a mountain of Sicily, the volcano of

which has for 3,000 years, at intervals, thrown out fire. Vulcan's forge was said to be in mount Ætna, where the ancient poets supposed that Jupiter had confined the giants, and where the Cyclops, or workmen of Vulcan, forged thunderbolts, &c.

Alcibi'ades, an Athenian general, famous for his versatile and wayward genius.

Alexan'dria, a celebrated city of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great.

Am'azons, a nation of warlike women.

Amil'car, or *Hamil'car,* a great general of the Carthaginians, and father of Hannibal.

Anachar'sis, a Scythian philosopher, and friend of Solon.

Anac'reon, a famous lyric poet of Greece.

An'nibal, or *Han'nibal,* a celebrated Carthaginian general, who led his army across the Alps into Italy.

Ap'pius Clau'dius, an oppressive and infamous Roman decemvir.

Arca'dia, a pastoral country of Peloponnesus, sacred to Pan and Mercury.

Archime'des, a famous geometrician of Syracuse.

Archil'ochus, a Grecian poet, inventor of the Iambic verse.

Areop'agus, the hill of Mars at Athens, on which was held the court of justice of the same name.

Aristar'chus, a celebrated grammarian of Samos.

Aristi'des, a celebrated Athenian, whose virtues procured him the surname of "The Just."

Aristot'le, a famous philosopher, the pupil of Plato, and tutor of Alexander the Great.

As'calon, a town of Syria, anciently famous for onions.

Athana'sius, a bishop of Alexandria, the great opponent of Arius.

Bab'ylon, a celebrated city of antiquity, the capital of the Assyrian empire, situated on the Euphrates.

Bœo'tia, a province of Middle Greece, of which Thebes was the capital.

Buceph'alus, the name of Alexander's horse. It is said that he suffered no person but his master to ride him, and knelt when Alexander wished to mount him.

Cad'mus, a Phœnician, the founder of Thebes

in Bœotia, and inventor of sixteen letters of the alphabet.

Cæ'sar, a name given to the Julian family at Rome, and adopted by the first twelve emperors.

Calphur'nia, the fourth wife of Julius Cæsar.

Car'thage, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome, and long the mistress of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia.

Cas'sius, the friend of Brutus, and instigator of the murder of Cæsar.

Ca'to, a surname of the Porcian family at Rome, one of whom was the successful opponent of An'nibal. He was famed for his temperance.

Ce'crops, an Egyptian, who founded Athens.

Charyb'dis, a whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to which is the dangerous rock called Scylla. The ancient mariners, in avoiding one danger, often ran into the other.

Chrysos'tom, a bishop of Constantinople, celebrated for eloquence.

Cic'ero, the great Roman orator, who has been styled a second founder of Rome.

Cincinna'tus, a Roman dictator, who was taken

from following the plough to be invested with supreme power.

Colos'sus, a celebrated brazen statue at Rhodes. Ships entering the harbour passed in full sail between its legs. It was partially destroyed by an earthquake.

Confu'cius, a Chinese philosopher, much venerated by his countrymen.

Cræ'sus, a king of Lydia, famed for his great riches; conquered by Cyrus.

Cy'rus, king of Persia, and surnamed The Great, one of the most celebrated monarchs of antiquity.

Da'mon and *Pyth'ias,* Pythagorean philosophers of Sicily, famed for their mutual friendship.

Del'ta, that part of Lower Egypt between the eastern and western mouths of the Nile; so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ.

Demos'thenes, a celebrated Greek orator.

Di'do or *Elisa,* a princess of Tyre, who fled to the coast of Africa, and founded the city of Carthage.

Diog'enes, a celebrated cynic philosopher of Greece.

E'lis, a district of Peloponnesus, celebrated for the Olympic games.

Faus'tulus, the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Ga'len, a celebrated physician, the friend of the Roman emperor, Marcus Aurelius.

Hercula'neum, a town of Campania, swallowed up with Pompeii during a terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Herod'otus, a celebrated Greek historian.

He'siod, the most ancient of pastoral poets. His great work is entitled "The Works and the Days."

Hippoc'rates, a celebrated physician of Cos, one of the Cyclades.

Ho'mer, a celebrated Greek poet, the most ancient of profane writers. His two poems are called the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey."

In'achus, the founder of Argos, the oldest city in Greece.

Jose'phus, a celebrated Jewish historian.

Labyrin'thus, a name given to celebrated buildings in Egypt, Crete, Lemnos, and Italy, whose numerous passages and perplexing windings rendered escape difficult, if not impracticable.

Leon'idas, a king of Sparta, who with three hundred followers opposed the army of Xerxes, at the pass of Thermopylæ.

Lycur'gus, the celebrated Spartan lawgiver.

Ma'gi, a religious sect among eastern nations, particularly in Persia.

Memnon'ium a famous statue of Memnon, near Thebes, in Egypt, which was said to utter musical sounds when first struck with the beams of the rising sun.

Ne'chos, a king of Egypt, who attempted to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, in which attempt twelve thousand men perished.

Olym'pias, an Olympiad, a period of four years which elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games.

O'vid, a Roman poet, author of the "Metamorphoses."

Pa'ros, one of the Cyclades, famed for its beautiful marble.

Par'thenon, a beautiful temple at Athens, dedicated to Minerva.

Pat'mos, one of the Cyclades, to which the

Romans frequently banished criminals; amongst them, St. John the Evangelist.

Pha'ros, a small island in the Bay of Alexandria, famed for its lighthouse.

Philip'pi, a town of Macedonia, where two battles were fought by Augustus Cæsar and Marc Antony against Brutus and Cassius, and where the republican army was finally defeated.

Pla'to, a celebrated Greek philosopher, who lived at Athens.

Plin'y, a natural philosopher, who perished by approaching too near Mount Vesuvius during its first known eruption. His nephew, still more distinguished for his talents, and for his valuable writings, was called Pliny the Younger.

Plu'tarch, a celebrated Grecian biographer.

Ptol'emy, the name of a race of Egyptian kings.

Pythag'oras, a celebrated philosopher, born in Samos, who settled in Italy, and founded a school of philosophy. His great doctrine was metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls.

Ru'bicon, a small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, celebrated for its passage by Julius Cæsar when advancing against Pompey.

Scandina'via, the ancient name of that tract of country containing Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and Finland.

Scyth'ia, a general name for the countries in the north of Asia and Europe.

Sen'eca, a philosopher, tutor to Nero, by whom he was put to death.

Soc'rates, a native of Athens, and the most celebrated philosopher of all antiquity.

So'lon, the great Athenian legislator.

Tac'itus, a famous Roman historian.

The'bes, two celebrated cities, one in Egypt, and one in Bœotia, in Greece.

Troy, a celebrated city in Asia Minor, the siege of which lasted ten years.

Vir'gil, a celebrated Roman poet.

Xantip'pe, wife of Socrates, and a notorious scold.

Ze'no, the founder of the sect of the Stoics.

Zoroas'ter, an ancient king of Bactria, who admitted no visible object of devotion except fire.

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